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DESCRIPTIONS AND RECORDS
OF WEST INDIAN CERAMBYCIDAE
(COLEOPTERA)

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This paper is intended primarily to report on a collection of Cerambycidae made by Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke, Chairman of the Department of Entomology, U.S. National Museum, while a member of the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions to the British Virgin Islands and British West Indies in 1956 and 1958. A total of 136 Cerambycidae representing 13 genera and 21 species was taken on these faunistically interesting islands. Of these, six are presumed to be new and one previously described is considered to belong to a new genus.

A second objective is to contribute further to the knowledge of the cerambycid fauna of the West Indies. Although no major monograph covering this area as a whole has yet been published, a number of papers dealing with island groups or reporting new species have been published. Subsequent to 1862 when Chevrolat described several of the Cuban species, the major works have been those of Gahan (1895)

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and Fisher (1925, 1926, 1932, 1935a, 1935b, 1941, 1942, and 1947). The most recent contribution has been that of Cazier and Lacey (1952) dealing with the Bahama Islands.

The author is grateful to Dr. Clarke for the opportunity to study his material and to Professor E. G. Linsley for his assistance. This project was undertaken during the course of a National Science Foundation sponsored study on North American Cerambycidae (Grant GB-2326).

Types of new species are deposited in the collection of the U.S. National Museum.

Subfamily Cerambycinae

Tribe Methiini

Methia insularum, new species

Male: Form slender, short; elytra pale brownish testaceous; appendages darker; head, prothorax, and underside brownish to reddish piceous; pubescence pale, sparse, short, distinct. Head wider than pronotum; eyes separated on vertex by about diameter of third antennal segment or less, separated beneath by a distance subequal to diameter of antennal scape, upper and lower lobes connected by a single row of facets; antennae extending about five segments beyond body, scape with apical tooth small, erect hairs along outside margin of segments shorter than diameter of segments, internal cilia dense, suberect, slightly longer on the basal segments than the erect outside hairs. Pronotum broader than long, sides rounded, base strongly constricted, transverse impression not extending across disc, apex feebly constricted and impressed; disc scabrous, punctures shallow, vague, central area flattened, with a round, glabrous, depressed callus at middle near base and two indistinct, raised calluses at basal margin; pubescence sparse, long, subdepressed; stridulatory plate of mesonotum not grooved; prosternum convex; episternum of metathorax scabrous, opaque. Elytra about twice as long as broad, extending to fourth abdominal segment; each elytron with a distinct median costa; punctures dense, fine, confluent, shallow; pubescence rather dense, short, recurved. Legs moderately densely pubescent, femora scabrous. Abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent; apex of last sternite emarginate truncate. Length 4-6 mm.

Female: Slightly larger, more elongate; color usually paler with head and prothorax orangish brown; antennae extending about four segments beyond body, segments clothed with short suberect hairs; elytral apices narrowly round; apex of last abdominal sternite deeply emarginate, V-shaped. Length 4-7.5 mm.

Holotype male (USNM 68224), allotype female, and 10 paratypes (2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀) from Prickly Pear Isl., Vixen Point, Virgin Gorda, B.V.I., Apr. 14, 1956, and Apr. 6, 1958 (J. F. G. Clarke); additional specimens not designated as paratypes include: 2 ♂♂, Francis Bay, Saint Johns, A.V.I., Mar. 25, 1958.

The elytra of this species are pale with a little infuscation often present at the base. *M. insularum* differs from *M. necydalea* (Fabricius) by the usually concolorous elytra, narrower elytral apices, shorter pubescence of the antennal segments, and almost impunctate pronotal disc. From *M. pallida* Fisher, it may be distinguished by having the lobes of the eyes connected by a single row of facets.

Methia impressicollis, new species

Female: Form slender, small; color brownish testaceous; elytra slightly paler; pubescence pale, sparse, short. Head slightly wider than pronotum; eyes separated on vertex by less than diameter of third antennal segment, separated beneath by a distance greater than diameter of antennal scape, upper and lower lobes connected by a single row of facets; antennae extending about four segments beyond body, scape with strong apical tooth, segments densely clothed with short suberect hairs along outside margin, suberect hairs of inside margin longer. Pronotum broader than long, sides rounded, base strongly constricted and broadly, deeply impressed transversely, apex less strongly constricted, shallowly impressed; disc slightly concave with an impressed, subglabrous, V-shaped area at middle beginning near basal margin, surface scabrous, punctures fine, vague; pubescence fine, mostly subdepressed; stridulatory plate of mesonotum not grooved; prosternum narrowly impressed; episternum of metathorax opaque. Elytra over 2½ times as long as broad, extending to about fourth abdominal segment; costae vague, punctures fine, shallow, irregular, somewhat rugulose; pubescence very short, erect. Legs with femora minutely rugulose, sparsely pubescent. Abdomen with last sternite deeply V-shaped emarginate at apex. Length 5 mm.

Holotype female (USNM 67325) from Little Harbor, Jost Van Dyke, B.V.I., Apr. 1, 1958 (J. F. G. Clarke).

This species differs from the other known West Indian *Methia* by the V-shaped impression of the pronotum.

Tribe Achrysonini

Achryson surinamum (Linnaeus)

Cerambyx surinamus Linnaeus, 1767, p. 632.

Achryson surinamum.—White, 1855, p. 298.

Two ♀♀, Saint Ann's Hill, Antigua, B.W.I., Apr. 19, 21, 1958.

For a synonymical bibliography of this species, see Linsley, 1962.

Tribe Hesperophanini

Eburia decemmaculata (Fabricius)

Stenocorus 10-maculatus Fabricius, 1775, p. 181.

Eburia decemmaculata.—White, 1855, p. 91.

One ♀, English Harbor, Antigua, B.W.I., Apr. 20, 1958.

Eburia quadrimaculata (Linnaeus)

Cerambyx 4-maculatus Linnaeus, 1767, p. 626.

Eburia quadrimaculata.—Audinet-Serville, 1834, p. 9.

Three ♂♂, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958.

Tribe Elaphidionini

Elaphidion glabratum (Fabricius)

Stenocorus glabratus Fabricius, 1792, p. 295.

Elaphidion glabratum.—Newman, 1840, p. 27.

One ♂, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958.

Elaphidion insulare Newman

Elaphidion insulare Newman, 1840, p. 27.

One ♀, Mount Sage, 1000', Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 17, 1956; 2 ♀♀, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958; 1 ♂, Prickly Pear Isl., Vixen Point, Virgin Gorda, B.V.I., Apr. 6, 1958.

Elaphidionoides thomae (Gahan)

Elaphidion thomae Gahan, 1895, p. 104.

Fourteen ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Prickly Pear Isl., Vixen Point, Virgin Gorda, B.V.I. Apr. 6, 1958; 18 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958; 1 ♀, Sopers Hole, Mar. 31, 1958; 1 ♀, Francis Bay, Saint Johns, A.V.I., Mar. 25, 1958.

Curtomerus flavus (Fabricius)

Callidium flavum Fabricius, 1775, p. 191.

Cylindera flava.—Aurivillius 1912, p. 120.

Curtomerus flavus.—Gressitt, 1956, p. 77.

Three ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Prickly Pear Isl., Vixen Point, Virgin Gorda, B.V.I., Apr. 14, 1956, Apr. 6, 1958; 1 ♀, No. of Road Bay, 200', Anguilla, B.W.I., Apr. 12, 1958; 1 ♂, Flat Top Point, Anguilla, B.W.I., Apr. 13, 1958; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Oyster Pond, Barbuda, B.W.I., Apr. 6, 1956.

A complete synonymical bibliography for this species can be found in Linsley, 1963.

Curtomerus subflavus, new species

Male: Form robust, somewhat depressed; color uniformly brownish testaceous, appendages slightly paler; pubescence golden, moderately dense. Head finely, shallowly, confluent punctate on vertex and front, area between prominent antennal tubercles shallowly concave, median line not deep; erect, stiff setae numerous around mouthparts, pubescence sparse, short, subdepressed and suberect elsewhere; antennae extending about two segments beyond elytra, segments from second densely clothed with very short, appressed pubescence, long erect hairs dense along inside margin, long hairs also numerous at outside margin of basal segments, scape shining, finely densely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, suberect and short, appressed hairs, third segment slightly longer than scape, fourth subequal to scape, fifth longer than third, eleventh longer than tenth. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides rounded, base deeply constricted, impressed at sides, apex feebly constricted, not impressed; disc flattened, with a median, longitudinal, nonelevated, glabrous callus; punctures around median callus coarse, confluent, rugose appearing from basal margin to apical one-third of disc, punctures finer and separated toward apex, sides at apex and base very sparsely punctate; each puncture giving rise to a long, suberect, yellowish hair; prosternum not impressed, with distinctly delimited, densely punctate areas extending from sides of pronotum to narrow, glabrous, central area which joins the transversely impressed collar, pubescence sparse; meso- and metasternum sparsely punctate and pubescent; scutellum small, subglabrous. Elytra less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; basal punctures finer than those of pronotal disc, separated, becoming finer and sparser only at extreme apex; pubescence consisting of long suberect, recurved hairs, each arising out of a puncture; each elytron strongly bicostate; apices rounded. Legs with femora strongly clavate, minutely punctate, pubescence long, suberect and short, appressed. Abdomen shining, very sparsely punctate and pubescent; apex of last sternite rounded. Length 12 mm.

Female: Antennae slightly shorter than body; prosternum shining, very sparsely punctate, shallowly rugulose; apex of last abdominal sternite subtruncate. Length 9–10 mm.

Holotype male (USNM 67326), allotype female from Flat Top Point, Anguilla, B.W.I., Apr. 13, 1958 (J. F. G. Clarke); one female paratype from Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958.

The coarse, confluent punctures surrounding the median glabrous callus of the pronotum will distinguish *C. subflavus* from the other known *Curtomerus*.

Nesanoplium, new genus

Body small, parallel-sided, clothed with short subdepressed, recurved hairs intermixed with longer, erect setae. Head flat between antennae, surface coarsely alveolate-punctate, median line vague; palpi subequal, apical segments securiform; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate; antennae about as long as body in males, shorter in females, segments carinate, three to seven spined at apex internally, segments six to nine spined externally, third segment distinctly longest, fourth shorter than fifth, fifth to ninth subequal, tenth shorter than eleventh, eleventh subequal to ninth. Pronotum rounded at sides; disc rather coarsely alveolate-punctate, without calluses; anterior coxal cavities open behind, prosternal process arcuately declivous behind, slightly expanded at apex; intermediate coxal cavities closed to epimeron; episternum of metathorax slender, narrowing slightly from base to apex. Elytra subparallel; surface coarsely, closely punctate, sparsely at apex, costae vague; pubescence short, recurved, subdepressed with long erect hairs interspersed; apices spined at external angle, slightly dentate at suture. Legs with femora clavate, without apical spines; tibiae carinate.

Type species: *Cyrtomerus puberulus* Fleutiaux and Sallé.

This genus resembles *Elaphidionopsis* Linsley but differs by the spined antennal segments, spined elytral apices, and clavate femora. The armed antennae and elytra and deeply emarginate eyes separate it from *Cyrtomerus*, where the type species *C. puberulus* has previously been placed.

Nesanoplium puberulum (Fleutiaux and Sallé), new combination

Cyrtomerus puberulus Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1889, p. 464, pl. 8, fig. 17.

Cylindera (?) *puberula*.—Gahan, 1895, p. 108.

Cylindera puberula.—Aurivillius, 1912, p. 120.

One ♂, 2 ♀♀, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958.

Tribe Callidiopini

Merostenus attenuatus (Chevrolat)

Lampromerus (?) *attenuatus* Chevrolat, 1862, p. 263.

Merostenus attenuatus.—Gahan, 1895, p. 109.

One ♂, 1 ♀, Prickly Pear Isl., Vixen Point, Virgin Gorda, B.V.I., Apr. 14, 1956, Apr. 6, 1958; 6 ♂♂, Little Harbor, Jost Van Dyke, B.V.I., Apr. 1, 1958; 2 ♂♂, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958,

Merostenus similis Fisher

Merostenus similis Fisher, 1932, p. 53.

One ♂, English Harbor, Antigua, B.W.I., Apr. 2, 1956; 1 ♂, Oyster Pond, Barbuda, B.W.I.; Apr. 6, 1956.

Tribe Ibidionini

Heterachthes quadrimaculatus (Fabricius)

Callidium 4-maculatum Fabricius, 1792, p. 328.

Heterachthes [sic] *quadrimaculatus*.—Aurivillius, 1912, p. 111.

There may be some doubt as to the correct determination of this species. The five specimens at hand have been compared with material in the U.S. National Museum identified as *quadrimaculata*. However, either two species are involved or a striking sexual dimorphism exists. The males are all densely pubescent with denuded areas containing a coarse puncture enclosing a long erect seta and the elytral apices are truncate and unarmed. In the females the dense pubescence is less pronounced and the elytral apices bear a stout spine at the external angle. Records include:

Two ♂♂, Brandywine Bay, Tortola, B.V.I., Mar. 21, 1958; 1 ♂, Sopers Hole, Tortola, Apr. 5, 1958; 1 ♀, Antrim, 1000', Antigua, B.W.I., Mar. 14, 1958; 1 ♀, Oyster Bay, Barbuda, B.W.I., Apr. 6, 1956.

Tribe Anaglyptini

Tilloclytus puertoricensis Fisher

Tilloclytus puertoricensis Fisher, 1935, p. 51.

One ♀, Francis Bay, Saint Johns, A.V.I., Mar. 25, 1958.

Subfamily Lamiinae

Tribe Ataxiini

Ataxia alboscuteolata Fisher

Ataxia alboscuteolata Fisher, 1926, p. 3.

One ♀, Mount Sage, 1000', Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 17, 1956.

Tribe Acanthocinini

Leptostylus testaceus (Frölich)

Cerambyx testaceus Frölich, 1792, p. 141.

Leptostylus testaceus.—Aurivillius, 1923, p. 403.

One ♂, Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958; 1 ♂, Little Bay, Peter Isl., B.V.I., Mar. 30, 1958.

Leptostylus inflaticollis, new species

Male: Form short, robust, convex above; color pale reddish brown, densely clothed with whitish to brown appressed pubescence and ornamented with dark brown and black pubescent spots. Head with front nearly flat, subquadrate, deeply angularly depressed between

antennal tubercles, antennal tubercles strongly developed and divergent; punctation obscured, pubescence concealing surface, appressed, grayish and dark brown; narrow longitudinal line extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes small, moderately coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, separated above by less than diameter of antennal scape; antennae extending about four segments beyond body, first four segments densely mottled with dark brown and pale gray-brown pubescence, the following segments pale gray brown with apices and bases dark brown, the dark brown banding increasing in width apically, scape extending to basal one-third of pronotum, subequal in length to fifth segment, fourth longer than fifth, third longer than fourth, eleventh segment slender, subequal to tenth. Pronotum more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, base broader than apex; sides rounded to basal margin, then strongly constricted, strongly inflated at sides to produce a very broad, obtuse tubercle; surface narrowly, shallowly impressed at apex, more deeply and broadly at base, disc almost flattened, without calluses, punctures not visible; pubescence dense, recumbent, pale gray brown to brown with a narrow dark-brown median vitta extending length of pronotum, two dark brown oblique bands at sides of median band in front of middle and two short dark-brown basal bands near lateral margins, small dark spots sparse at edges; prosternum very narrow, intercoxal process broad, expanded apically, coxal cavities closed; mesosternal process very broad, episternum of metathorax narrow, narrowing posteriorly; scutellum triangular, narrowly rounded behind, densely pubescent. Elytra over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad, slightly broader than pronotum; humeri not strongly developed; surface uneven, with subsutural costae extending from base to before apex, humeral costae extending obliquely to about basal one-third, then running parallel to subsutural ones, lateral costae arcuately joining others before apex with a vague short costa between lateral and humeral ones; punctures at base fine, separated, becoming coarser and denser at midelytra; pubescence dense, recumbent, grayish to brown with two dark elongate spots at middle of elytra just behind middle, an oblique, inverted V-shaped, short brown chevron at apical third extending from suture and darker irregular spots placed behind and toward the lateral margins, small black spots sparsely interspersed; apices obliquely truncate. Legs with femora strongly clavate, densely clothed with mottled pale and brown pubescence; tibiae with two broad dark bands at outside surface. Abdomen uniformly, moderately densely pale pubescent; apex of last sternite narrowly rounded. Length 7 mm.

Holotype male (USNM 67327) from Little Bay, Peter Isl., B.V.I., Mar. 30, 1958 (J. F. G. Clarke).

This species is distinctive by the strongly laterally inflated and non-callused disc of the pronotum.

Leptostylus bredini, new species

Male: Form short, robust, slightly convex above; ground color reddish brown, appendages paler, densely clothed with pale brown recumbent pubescence and ornamented with dark brown and white spots and bands. Head with front flat, subquadrate, rather shallowly impressed between antennal tubercles, antennal tubercles elevated, divergent, not strong; punctation obscured, pubescence concealing surface, recumbent, mottled grayish and brown; narrow longitudinal line extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes small, moderately coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, separated above by about diameter of antennal scape; mouthparts with long erect hairs; antennae about as long as body, first four segments densely mottled with dark brown and pale gray-brown pubescence, the following segments pale gray brown with dark bands at apices and bases, scape extending slightly beyond middle of pronotum, scape shorter than third segment, longer than remaining segments, segments from third gradually decreasing in length. Pronotum about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times broader than long, base broader than apex; sides feebly inflated, somewhat rounded from apex to feeble basal constriction, apex and base shallowly impressed; surface distinctly, finely, separately punctate, disc with five feeble, barely elevated calluses; pubescence gray brown, mottled with dark brown, vittae absent; prosternum narrow, intercoxal process broad, apically expanded, coxal cavities closed; mesosternal process very broad, pubescence moderately dense; scutellum triangular, broadly rounded behind, densely pubescent. Elytra less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as broad, tapering apically, less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as pronotum, humeri feeble; surface uneven, vaguely costate with elevated dark-brown pubescent spots longitudinally arranged down costae; punctures fine, sparse; pubescence dense, recumbent, brownish except for elevated dark spots and irregular white streaks, suture narrowly white pubescent with narrow vague whitish bands beginning at suture a little behind middle and extending obliquely back toward lateral margins, sides with dark vittae extending from behind humeri obliquely back toward suture and angling toward lateral margin at about apical one-fourth, base behind scutellum with a narrow dark, slightly arcuate band not extending to lateral margins; apices narrow, obliquely truncate. Legs with femora strongly clavate, pubescence mottled pale and brown; tibiae with irregular dark bands. Abdomen moderately densely pale pubescent; apex of last sternite emarginate. Length 7-8 mm.

Female: Antennae slightly shorter than body; femora less strongly clavate; apex of last abdominal sternite shallowly emarginate truncate. Length 6-8 mm.

Holotype male (USNM 67328), allotype female, and 8 paratypes (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀) from English Harbor, Antigua, B.W.I., Apr. 2, 1956 (J. F. G. Clarke); also assigned to this species but not designated as paratypes are 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Saint Ann's Hill, Antigua, B.W.I., Apr. 21, 1958.

The exact relationships of this species are not known at this time but the species may be recognized by the feeble calluses of the pronotum and the arrangement of the pubescent pattern.

L. bredini is dedicated to J. Bruce Bredin, of Wilmington, Del., sponsor of the Smithsonian-Bredin expeditions to the Caribbean.

Urgleptes clarkei, new species

Female: Form small, moderately depressed; integument dark to pale reddish brown, appendages brownish testaceous and piceous; pubescence short, recumbent, grayish with dark-brown mottling. Head with front nearly square, convex, feebly impressed between antennal tubercles, antennal tubercles slightly elevated, widely divergent; narrow median groove extending from epistoma to occiput; punctation minute, contiguous, scabrous; pubescence moderately dense, appressed, not obscuring surface; eyes small, coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, separated above by much more than diameter of antennal scape; antennae extending about six segments beyond body, scape infuscated over apical half, remaining segments narrowly dark-banded at apex, pubescence moderately dense, minute, appressed, scape slightly shorter than third segment, fourth longer than third, fifth subequal to scape. Pronotum over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, base narrower than apex; sides diverging slightly to apices of acute spines near base, base strongly constricted behind the feebly obliquely, outward extending spines; base slightly impressed, apex not; disc slightly convex, minutely, opaquely punctate except for row of coarse punctures along basal margins; pubescence moderately dense, appressed, grayish with darker hairs on middle of disc which form dark patches at sides of middle; pro- and mesosternal processes narrow, about one-fourth the width of the coxae; scutellum broadly rounded, moderately pubescent. Elytra less than twice as long as broad, wider than the pronotum, sides parallel to about apical one-fourth, then tapering to apex; surface feebly depressed at basal one-third, costae lacking; punctures moderately coarse, contiguous over entire surface; pubescence gray brown, mottled with brown near base and irregular dark spots at apical half, dark patches usually extending laterally behind humeri and obliquely onto disc a little behind middle, two

small spots near suture giving the overall effect of a dark, broken, irregular band, dark patches also irregularly placed behind the broken band; apices obliquely emarginate truncate. Legs with hind femora moderately clavate, irregularly infuscated over club, tibiae irregularly infuscated. Abdomen moderately pubescent; apex of last sternite narrowly rotundate truncate. Length 3.5–4 mm.

Holotype female (USNM 67329) and five female paratypes from Little Bay, Peter Isl., B.V.I., Mar. 30, 1958 (J. F. G. Clarke); two additional females not designated as paratypical from English Harbor, Antigua, B.W.I., Apr. 20, 1958 and Apr. 2, 1956.

This species varies in the amount of dark patches present on the elytra and in the infuscation of the pronotum and appendages. The dark patches are restricted to the apical half of the elytra when viewed from above.

Also tentatively assigned to *L. clarkei* is one female from Sopers Hole, Tortola, B.V.I., Apr. 5, 1958. This latter specimen is clothed with paler pubescence and the elytral apices are truncate. It may represent a distinct species but the lack of definitive series makes such an assignment impractical at this time.

U. clarkei is dedicated to J. F. G. Clarke, who made available for study the material reported in this paper.

Urgleptes species

One female from Antrim, 1000', Dominica, B.W.I., Mar. 15, 1956, probably represents a new species, but I choose not to describe it at this time on the basis of a unique. This small (5.5 mm.) pretty specimen is rather pale with the elytra and appendages being dominantly testaceous. The head and pronotal disc are a pale reddish brown. The elytra are irregularly mottled by elongate patches of dark pubescence, the vague costae are clothed with very pale brown pubescence. The legs are almost all very pale with small dark spots on the club of the femora and the tibiae are apically infuscated.

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